

KULIKOV, N.S., kand. veterinarnykh nauk; AKRAMOVSKIY, M.N., kand.
veterinarnykh nauk; SHCHEKIN, Ye.D.

Antibiotics against European foul brood. Veterinariia 40
no.4:56-57 Ap '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut pchelovodstva Ministerstva proizvodstva i zago-
tovok sel'skokhozyaystvennykh produktov RSFSR (for Kulikov,
Akramovskiy). 2. Starshiy zootekhnik Orlovskoy oblastnoy
kontory pchelovodstva (for Shchekin).

ACC NR: AP7002876

SOURCE CODE: UR/0201/66/000/004/0017/0022

AUTHOR: Mitenkov, F. M.; Shchekin, Yu. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: The dependence of the density of radiation defects in steel on the energy spectrum of neutrons

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Vestsi. Seryya fizika-tekhnichnykh navuk, no. 4, 1966, 17-22

TOPIC TAGS: neutron radiation, radiation damage, radiation effect, steel

ABSTRACT: An investigation was made of the effect of intermediate neutrons with energy $E < 1$ Mev on the formation of radiation defects in iron. The investigation was made on the basis of Brinkman's model of peak shifts. Data were calculated which made it possible to evaluate defects (peak shifts) produced by neutrons with various energies in iron for three essentially different energy spectra of the incident neutron flux: 1) the fission spectrum, 2) the spectrum typical for the water-iron assembly, and 3) the spectrum whose maximum is shifted to the side of intermediate energies. The data show that, depending on the energy spectrum of the incident neutrons, intermediate neutrons can contribute substantially to the formation of defects. Neutrons with energies above 1 Mev contribute only slightly to the total defects. Even for the fission spectrum, only about two-thirds of the total defects are produced by neutrons with $E > 1$ Mev. The use of an integral neutron flux

Card 1/2

IDC: none

111

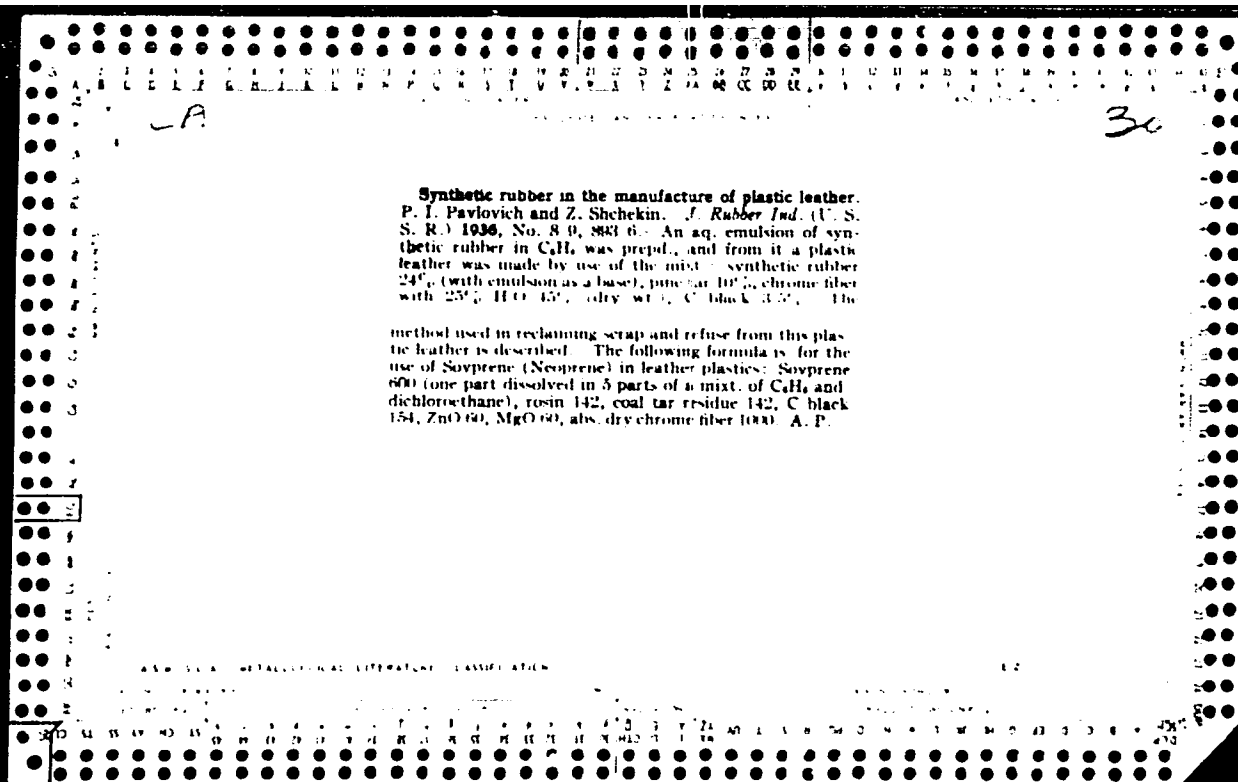
29

The possibility of utilizing a variety of by-products in the preparation of plastic leather substitute. A. Levin and Z. Shebekin. *Kosherenna-Obuvnaya Prom.* N. S. N. R. 13, 413-416 (1944). Chrome tanned leather shavings with substituted by fibers tanned by different methods. The procedure is described in detail, data are tabulated and formulas for the compounds are given. A. A. B.

CA

13

Cementing and impregnating fibrous materials with aqueous dispersions of latex. P. I. Pavlovich, Z. Ya. Shebekin and V. I. Sudakov. Russ. 42,021, Mar. 31, 1975. In the prepn. of *leather substitutes* the fibrous material is first treated in a mixer with a small amt. of a dil rubber soln. in an org. solvent and then mixed with an aq. emulsion of rubber.



Synthetic rubber in the manufacture of plastic leather
P. I. Pavlovich and Z. Ya. Shchekin, *Koshtrennyy
Odnoraznyy Press. S. S. S. R. 15, No. 7, 54 (1960)*

Substitution of natural with 25% of synthetic rubber
yields an elastic leather without affecting its physical-
chemical properties. Complete substitution of natural
rubber is possible if an addnl. polymerization of the syn-
thetic rubber is carried out in a gasoline soln. by increasing
the amt. of vulcanizing agents, catalysts and activators of
vulcanization for the purpose of increasing the viscosity
and the cementing ability of the synthetic rubber soln.
An elastic leather prepdl. with a water-gasoline emulsion
has slightly lower mechanical indexes, although the method
appears to be promising. A complete substitution (100%)
of natural rubber by "isoprene" (synthetic rubber) with
gasoline-ethylene dichloride (1:1) mixt. for solvent (5
parts per part of "isoprene") produces a leather of satis-
factory elasticity. A. A. Podgornyy

AS - 55.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

627.2.2

1960-1969

1960-1969

13

ica

Artificial leather. I. A. Skorov and Z. Ya. Shchekin. Russ. 65,080, Oct. 31, 1950. Softeners, leather fiber and vulcanization agents are passed through cold rollers into rubber preliminarily treated with 2-3 parts of a solution of spruce tar and naphthalene in an org. solvent. The mass is rolled into sheets, dried and worked in the usual manner.

ASAC-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

30

Methods and possibilities of reducing the amounts of new rubber in rubber compounds. Z. Ya. Shchekun. *Legkaya Prom.* 7, No. 9, 27-8 (1947). Consumption of Buna S in black sole-leather compds. is reduced by substitution of high-grade reclaimed rubber and different plasticizers. Rubrax (an asphalt) or side tar in the amt of 20% with 3.0% resin was used as plasticizer. Side tar was superior to Rubrax in this respect. M. S.

ASB 35 A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

SHCHEKIN, Z. YA

SHCHEKIN, Z. YA. I LERNER, D. V.

36187 Muzhen novyy pokazatel' klyu planirovaniya i ucheta proizvodstva podoshvennoy resiny. Legkaya prom-st', 1949, No. 10, S. 16-17.

SC: Letopis' Zhrunal'nykh Statey, No. 49, 1949

BYSTRITSKIY, M.I.; SHCHEKIN-KROTOV, A.V.

Need for a modification of the system of business accounting.
Puti i put. khoz. no.4:29-31 Ap '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1.Nachal'nik distantsii, stantsiya Fastov, Yugo-Zapadnoy dorogi (for
Bystritskiy). 2.Kontrol'nyy normirovshchik, stantsiya Fastov, Yugo-
Zapadnoy dorogi (for Shchekin-Krotov).
(Railroads--Accounts, bookkeeping, etc.)

SHCHEKIN-KROTOV, A.V., kontrol'nyy normirovshchik

Brigade of communist labor. Put' put.khoz. no.9:4 S '59.
(MIRA 12:12)

1. Pastovskaya distantziya puti Yugo-Zapadnoy dorogi.
(Kiev Province--Railroads--Maintenance and repairs)

17(1)

AUTHORS: Ovesnov, A. M., Shchekina, A. A. SOV/20-127-1-62/65

TITLE: On the Influence of the Underground Organs of Couch Grass (Agropyrum) and Sonchus Upon the Seed Germination in Meadow Grasses (O vliyanii podzemnykh chastey pyreya i osota na prorastaniye semyan lugovykh trav)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 1, pp 224-226 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In order to obtain a good crop of several-year-old forage plants a soil free of weeds is necessary. As a rule, forage grass does not grow in fields considerably infested by weed. According to the publications this is caused by their slow growth, since they allegedly cannot compete with the faster growing weeds for nutrition, humidity, and light. It is true that the suppressing influence of the weeds is not merely restricted to this competition for the mentioned factors, but they create also other unfavorable environmental conditions for cultivated plants. The forage plants growing wild grow also badly in fields considerably infested by weeds, although the soil has sufficient humidity at that time and the competition for nutrition cannot be so keen, since the weeds as well as the cultivated plants

Card 1/3

On the Influence of the Underground Organs of Couch Grass (Agropyrum) and Sonchus Upon the Seed Germination in Meadow SOV/20-127-1-62/65

appear first on the surface of the earth and none of the plants overshadows another one. This was the reason for the assumption that the mentioned phenomenon is caused by the separation of inhibiting substances by the weeds into the soil (Refs 1-6). The authors have investigated since three years the influence of the rhizomes of couch grass (Agropyrum repens), of the roots of field thistle (Cirsium arvense), as well as of sonchus arvensis on the forage plants of the families of grasses and legumes. The experiments were carried out in the laboratory by germination of the seeds on filter paper in Petri dishes at room temperature with the following variations: c o n t r o l paper wetted with water. V a r i a t i o n (I) : Germination with rhizomes, and roots of the mentioned seeds between which the seeds were laid, respectively. (II) Germination on paper which was wetted with the aqueous extract of the mentioned rhizomes and roots. (III) Germination on cut smashed roots and rhizomes. Table 1 shows that the secretions of the mentioned rhizomes and roots, especially if the concentration is high, reduce considerably the percentage of the germinated seeds. The degree of the influence on individual plants varies.

Card 2/3

On the Influence of the Underground Organs of Couch Grass (*Agropyrum*) and *Sonchus* Upon the Seed Germination in Meadow SOV/20-127-1-62/65

Poa, *Alopecurus*, *Beckmannia* and *Festuca pratensis* suffered most. In *Phleum*, *Festuca rubra*, *Megneria* and couch grass (*Agropyrum repens*) the seed germination decreases considerably only at a high concentration of the root separations. At a lower concentration the germination is only inconsiderably reduced, and even slightly increased (with *regneria* and couch grass). In *papilionaceae*, the germination process is only slightly reduced (3-13%). Beside this effect, the germination period is protracted (Fig 1). The seedlings of all grasses are considerably suppressed, all the more, the higher the concentration of the root separations is (Table 2). It can be assumed that at a high saturation of the field horizon by the mentioned rhizomes and roots an unfavorable medium develops for the good germination of the meadow forage plants. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Yestestvenno-nauchnyy institut pri Permskom gosudarstvennom universitete im. A.M. Gor'kogo (Institute of Natural Sciences at the Perm State University imeni A. M. Gor'kiy)
PRESENTED: January 26, 1959, by V. N. Sukachev, Academician
SUBMITTED: January 10, 1959
Card 3/3

GUNDOROVA, R.A.; SHCHEKINA, A.N.; KORTIKOVA, Ye.A.

Intermedin in the treatment of complicated myopia and pigmentary
degeneration of the retina. Vest. oft. 73 no. 4:37-38 J1-Ag '60.
(MIRA 14:1)

(PITUITARY BODY—SECRECTIONS) (MYOPIA)
(RETINA—DISEASES)

SHELUD'KO, Ivan Mikhaylovich; LABUTIN, Aleksandr Alekseyevich;
SHCHEKINA, Galina Afanas'yevna; TUROVSKIY, B. redaktor;
ZELENKOVA, Ye. tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Heat power engineering equipment for machine-tractor stations]
Teploenergeticheskoe oborudovanie MTS; spravochnoe posobie.
Kiev, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhit. USSR, 1956.
202 p. (MLRA 10:4)

(Heat engines) (Machine-tractor stations)

USYUKIN, I.I. CHELANIKOV, V.M. & TIMOFEEV, A.V. SHCHEKINA, L.N.

Effect of carbonic acid on the solubility of acetylene in
acetone and neopentane at low temperatures. Nefteper. i
neftekhim. no.11 (1964) 821. (MIRA 1965)

L. Moskovskiy Institut Khim. Nefti i Mashinostroyeniya.

SHCHEKINA, L., kand.filosofskikh nauk

Studying a great heritage ("Philosophical notebooks" by V.I.
Lenin. Reviewed by L.Shchekina). Nauka i zhizn' 27 no. 4:73-
74 Ap '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Lenin, Vladimir Il'ich, 1870-1924)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Orshansky, M.F. and A.I. Zhukov. Is the Law of Conservation of Motion a Corollary of the Relativity Principle? *Usp. Fiz. Nauk* 1967, 93, 107.

Scientific Law Principle of Conservation and Conservation of Energy and the Law of Causality

PART II [MATHEMATICS]

Рыбникер, К.А. Algebraic Roots of Differential Calculus 54

Mystryov, L. Ye. Dissonant Views of Materialism and Idealism on
the Theory of Probability

Biryukov, B.V. Frege's Contributions to the Philosophy of Mathematics 134

PART III [CHEMISTRY]

Stakhpromov, M.I. Dialectics of the Concept of "Chemical Sub-stance" 213

Gerasimov, Ya. I.	Certain Fundamental Concepts of Thermodynamics	227
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Gavrilov, N.Y. Problem of Albumen (Its Chemical Structure) 233

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (Q1B02.P5)

Card 4/4

AC/ma/jb
8-22-60

ACC NR: AT6036424

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/2536/66/000/066/0147/0156

AUTHOR: Kirpichnikov, K. S. (Candidate of technical sciences); Kulakov, V. I. (Engineer); Shchekina, M. T. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: The effect of microalloying with refractory elements on the structure and properties of aluminum-alloy sheets containing 5% Zn and 2% Mg

SOURCE: Moscow. Aviatsionnyy tekhnologicheskii institut. Trudy, no. 66, 1966, Struktura i svoystva aviatsionnykh staley i splavov (Structure and properties of aircraft steels and alloys), 147-156

TOPIC TAGS: alloy mechanical property, microalloying, aluminum zinc magnesium alloy, zirconium containing alloy, titanium containing alloy, beryllium containing alloy, chromium containing alloy, manganese containing alloy

ABSTRACT: A series of Al-Zn-Mg alloy ingots microalloyed with various amounts of zirconium, titanium, beryllium, chromium and manganese were homogenized at 450-470C for 12 hr and extruded into slabs (100 x 8 mm) which were rolled into sheets 1 and 3 mm thick, Sheet specimens 30 mm wide and 180 mm long cut along the direction of rolling were solution annealed at 430-435C, water quenched, and then aged. The optimal aging conditions giving the highest yield strength with sufficient elongation and high corrosion resistance was found to be 100C for 6 hr + 180 C for 4 hr. The

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UDC: 669.017:669.71

ACC NR: AT6036424

initial alloy after this aging had a tensile strength of 40.5 kg/mm², a yield strength of 37.0 kg/mm², and an elongation of 17%. The tests showed that homogenization had little or no effect on the mechanical properties of Al-Zn-Mg alloys. Small quantities of refractory elements added to the initial alloy had a small but noticeable effect on the mechanical properties but greatly improved the corrosion resistance, especially zirconium and zirconium combined with titanium. The mechanical properties of alloys microalloyed with Zr or Zr + Ti were: tensile strength 45.2 and 39.5 kg/mm², yield strength 39.0 and 35.8 kg/mm², and elongation 14 and 17.2%, respectively. The initial Al-Zn-Mg alloy had a very low resistance to stress corrosion when naturally aged (service life 6 days) and low corrosion resistance when artificially aged (service life from 42 to 76 days). In the majority of cases, microalloying increased the service life up to 200 days. The beneficial effect of refractory metals on corrosion resistance increased with higher alloying. The effect of microalloying on the temperature and kinetics of recrystallization was insignificant. In the initial Al-Zn-Mg alloy the recrystallization was completed during heating to about 320C. In alloys containing zirconium, the recrystallization began at 310C and was not complete at 500C. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003/ ATD PRESS: 5107

Card 2/2

SHCHERINA, M.V.

✓ Catalytic isomerization of pentamethylene hydrocarbons.
 Behavior of propylcyclopentane and butylcyclopentane in the
 presence of palladized asbestos. E. I. Margolis, Z. I.
 Rogozovskaya, and M. V. Shchekina. *Vestnik Moskov.
 Univ.* 8, No. 8, Ser. ~~Khim.~~ *Estroven. Nauk* No. 5,
 125-9(1953); cf. *Uchenye Zapiski Moskov. Gosudarst. Univ.*
 151, 247(1951).—Passage of propyl- and butylcyclopentanes
 over Pd-asbestos at 305–10° in H₂ leads to isomerization into
 6-membered rings with dehydrogenation of the products;
 the yields of aromatic compds. reach 15–16%. The catal-
 yzate does not contain paraffins and evidently, no C–C
 bond is ruptured. The catalyst loses its activity fairly
 rapidly and can be regenerated by air blowing and heating.
 The Pr deriv. yielded *o*-xylene and EtPh; the Bu deriv. gave
 PrPh only. G. M. Kosolapoff

SHCHEKINA, N.G.

Flora of the Buchakian stage within the Ukraine according to spore and
pollen research. Bot.zhur.[Ukr.] 10 no.1:44-80 '53. (MLRA 6:8)
(Ukraine--Paleobotany) (Paleobotany--Ukraine)

SHCHEKINA, N.O.

Contributions to the study of the Tortonian flora (middle Miocene) in
Lvov Province. Bot.zhur.[Ukr.] 11 no.3:89-108 '54. (MLRA 8:7)

1. Institut botaniki AN URSR, viddil sporovikh roslin
(Lvov Province--Paleobotany)

SHCHEKINA, N. O.

Materials for studying the Torton flora (Middle Miocene) of
Stanislav Province. Bot.zhur.[Ukr.] 12 no.2:60-69 '55.

(MIRA 8:10)

1. Institut botaniki Akademii nauk URSR, viddil sporovikh
roslin.

(Stanislav Province--Paleobotany)

SHCHERKINA, N.A.

Materials on the flora of the second Mediterranean layer in Lvov
Province. Ukr. bot. zhur. 13 no.3:41-48 '56. (MIRA 9:11)

1. Institut botaniki Akademii nauk URSR, viddil sporovikh roslin.
(Lvov Province--Paleobotany)

SHCHEKINA, N.A.

Results of palynological studies of brown coal in Lvov and Stanislaw
Provinces [with summary in English]. Ukr. bot. zhur. 14 no.2:36-43
'57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Institut botaniki Akademii nauk URSS, viddil sporovikh roslin.
(Lvov Province--Palynology)
(Stanislaw Province--Palynology)

For 4. 1957, 10. 6.
ZEROV, D.K.; SHCHEKINA, N.O.

Development of research on the history of flora and paleobotany
in the Ukrainian S.S.R. during the last 40 years (1917-1957).
Ukr.bot.zhur. 14 no.3:36-41 '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Ukraine--Botanical research)
(Paleobotany)

ZEROV, D.K.; SHCHEKINA, N.O.

Ivan Fedorovich Shmal'gauzen; on the 60th anniversary of the
publication of his "Floras of central and southern Russia, the
Crimea, and Northern Caucasus". Ukr.bot.zhur. 14 no.4:92-99 '57.
(MIRA 11:1)

(Shmal'gauzen, Ivan Fedorovich, 1849-1894)
(Bibliography--Botany)

SHCHEKINA, N.A. [Shchekina, N.O.]

Results of palynological studies of brown coal from Vinogradov
District, Transcarpathia [with summary in English]. Ukr. bot zhur.
15 no.1:61-70 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Institut botaniki AN URSR, viddil sporovikh roslin.
(Vinogradov District--Palynology)

SHCHEKINA, N.S. [Shchekina, N.O.]

Results of a palynological study of Paleogene deposits in Zvenigorodka District, Cherkassy Province [with summary in English]. Ukr.bot. zhur. 15 no.3:54-59 ' 58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Institut botaniki AN USSR, otdel sporovykh rasteniy.
(Yurkovka--Coal geology) (Palynology)

SHCHEKINA, N.A. [Shchekina, N.O.]

Discovery of a sporogonium from a Pottiaceae moss in middle
Miocene sediments of Lvov Province. Ukr.bot.zhur. 16 no.6:
70-74 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Institut botaniki AN USSR, otdel sporovykh rasteniy.
(Magerov District--Mosses, Fossil)

SHCHEKINA, N.A.

"Spore and pollen complexes of the Tertiary sediments of the
Ukrainian SSR."

Report to be submitted to the Intl. Conf. Palynology, Tucson, Arizona
23-27 Apr 1962.

Botanical Inst., AS Ukrainian SSR

SHCHEKINA, N.A. [Shchekina, N.O.]

Flora of brown coal and carbonaceous clay from the lower part
of the Poltava series near Kiev based on spore-pollen analysis.
Ukr. bot. zhur. 19 no.2:62-85 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Institut botaniki AN USSR, otdel sporovykh rasteniy.
(Kiev region--Palynology)

SHCHUKINA, N. A. [Shchukina, N. A.]

Data on the flora and vegetation of the Cimmerian age in the
northern Azov region. Ukr. bot. zhur. 21 no. 2:61-69 1964.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut botaniki AN UkrSSR, rzedi sporovykh rasteniy.

SHCHEKINA, N.A. [Shchekina, N.O.]

Study of the flora and plant cover of the kuyal'nitskiy age in
the south of the Ukraine. Ukr. bot. zhur. 21 no. 5:84-90*64
(MIRA 27:7)

1. Institut botaniki AN UkrSSR, otdel sporovykh rasteniy.

HOHENKINA, N.A.

New data on vegetation in the southern part of the Ukraine during
the Pontian. Dokl. AN USSR 162 no.4:297-299. Ja '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut botaniki AN UkrSSR. Submitted July 20, 1964.

SHCHENKINA, N.A. [Shchenkina, N.A.]

Finding pollen of the genus *Acacia* L. in the Neogene deposits
of the Ukraine. Ukr. bot. zhur. 22 no.3:83-90 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut botaniki AN URSR, otel istorii flory i paleobotaniki.

SHCHEKINA, N.A. [Shchekina, N.O.]; PETROVA, L.A.

New data on the flora of the second Mediterranean stage in the
environs of the village of Monastyrok, Lvov Province. Ukr. bot.
zhur. 2 no.5:80-86 '66. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut botaniki AN UkrSSR, otdel istorii flory i paleobotaniki.

SHOENHART, T. J. (Zener)

Condenser Explosives. (See-inzh. bur. 101 no. 9.3-30 p. 57.
(MIRA 100)

(Explosives, Military)

PILIPENKO, V.G.; POLYAKOVA, A.M.; SHCHEKINA, T.A.

Possibility of simultaneous vaccination against tularemia and brucellosis. Report no.3: Indexes of immunobiological changes in guinea pigs vaccinated simultaneously and intradermally with tularemia and brucellosis vaccines. *Zur.mikrobiol., epidem. i immun.* 27 no.3:79-83 Mr' 56. (MLBA 9:7)

1. Iz Stavropol'skogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(TULAREMIA, immunology,

vacc., simultaneous intradermal vacc. against tularemia & brucellosis in guinea pigs (Rus))

(BRUCELLOSIS, immunology
same)

(VACCINES AND VACCINATION,

brucellosis & tularemia simultaneous intradermal vacc.
in guinea pigs (Rus))

S. S. ITTA, V. A., FISHCHIK, V. G., GOLITSIN, F. D., GILIN, A. B. A.

"Main characteristics of the natural focus of tularemia in the
national region of the Stavropol' region." p. 124.

Dosyatoye Soveshchaniye po parazitologicheskim problemam i
prirodnoochagovym boleznyam. 22-29 Okt'yabrya 1959 g. (Tenth Conference
on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Foci 22-29
October 1959), Moscow-Lenin road, 1959, Academy of Medical Sciences
USSR and Academy of Sciences USSR, No. 1 254pp.

Antiplague Inst. of the Caucasus and Transcaucasus/Stavropol'

SOV/16-60-2-4/35

(2,6)

AUTHORS: Pilipenko, V.G., Miroshnichenko, M.A., Polyakova, A.M., Shchekina, T.A.
TITLE: The Persistence of Immunity to Plague, Brucellosis and Tularemia in Guinea Pigs, Immunized With a Mixture of the Three Corresponding Vaccines by the Cutaneous Method

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, 1960, Nr 2, pp 23 - 29 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The paper was first presented at an extended conference of the Armenian Anti-Plague Station on the "Prophylaxis of Highly-Dangerous Infections", held from October 8 - 10, 1958. After reviewing the references in the literature on the compound vaccination of animals against several infectious diseases, the author lists his own results on the study of the efficacy of the cutaneous method in immunizing guinea pigs with three vaccines (plague, tularemia and brucellosis). The local reactions pursued a much more benign course and ended sooner than in animals vaccinated subcutaneously. In no case an animal's general condition was disturbed. A check on the immunity 2 months after cutaneous vaccination showed that the animals were resistant to massive infectious doses of *Pasteurella pestis* and *Past. tularensis* and to 2 generalizing

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The Persistence of Immunity to Plague, Brucellosis and Tularemia in Guinea Pigs,
Immunized With a Mixture of the Three Corresponding Vaccines by the Cutaneous Method

doses of Brucella. There was no essential difference in guinea pigs immunized with the associated vaccine and animals which received mono-vaccine, as regards the number of animals immune to plague and tularemia; there were more animals immune to brucellosis among the guinea pigs immunized with associated vaccine. After 6 months the number of animals which had lost their immunity to massive doses of Past. pestis and Past. tularensis was twice as great in the group immunized with associated vaccine as in the group of animals which received mono-vaccine. This did not apply to immunity to brucellosis. The question as to whether this is a regular or only a random phenomenon requires further study. This disparity in the long-term effects of associated and mono-vaccines does not alter the merits of the cutaneous method

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SOV/16-60-2-4/35

The Persistence of Immunity to Plague, Brucellosis and Tularemia in Guinea Pigs,
Immunized With a Mixture of the Three Corresponding Vaccines by the Cutaneous Method

of associated vaccination as compared with the subcutaneous one.
There are: 6 tables and 17 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy protivochumnyy institut Kavkaza i Zakavkaz'ya,
Stavropol', (Plague Research Institute of the Caucasus and Trans-
caucasia, Stavropol')

SUBMITTED: February 14, 1959

Card 3/3

S/016/60/000/06/26/051

AUTHORS: Pilipenko, V.G. and Shchekina, T.A.

TITLE: Cases of Prolonged Carriage of Virulent Pasteurella Tularensis in Immune Guinea Pigs

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, 1960, No. 6, pp. 106 - 107

TEXT: The authors describe their investigations of guinea pigs which were found to be carriers of Pasteurella tularensis, although immune to the disease. The animals remained carriers for from 160-580 days. Bacteria were mostly isolated from the lungs and, to a lesser extent, from the spleen and liver. Autopsy revealed lesions in the viscera, of which the most extensive lesions were found in the lungs (hyperemia and thickening of various sections). Outward symptoms of the disease were found in only two guinea pigs. The small intestine was hyperemized in almost all cases. and in some cases the inguinal lymph nodes were swollen. A special series of tests confirmed the hypothesis that a state of hypovitaminosis lower the guinea pigs' resistance to tularemia. ✓

Card 1/2

S/016/60/000/06/26/051

Cases of Prolonged Carriage of Virulent Pasteurella Tularensis in Immune Guinea
Pigs

ASSOCIATION: Stavropol'skiy protivochumnyy institut Kavkaza i Zakavkaz'ya
(Stavropol' Anti-Plague Institute of the Caucasus and Trans-
caucasus) ✓

SUBMITTED: February 27, 1960

Card 2/2

PIKULEVA, A.I.; SHCHERKINA, T.A.; POLYAKOVA, A.M.

immunobiological effectiveness of associated vaccine against
plague, tularemia and brucellosis in various methods of its
epicutaneous use. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.1:
11-21 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Stavropol'skiy protivochumnyy Institut Kavkaza i Zakavkaz'ya.

PILIPENKO, V.G.; SHCHEKINA, T.A.; TIFLOVA, L.A.

Mechanism of the resistance of natural tularemia microfoci as related to their control problem. Zool. zhur. 44 no.4:494-506 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy protivochumnyy institut Kavkaza i Zakavkaz'ya, Stavropol'-Krayevoy.

L 14059-66 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/T/EWA(b)-2 RO/JK
ACC NR: AP6003600 SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/65/000/010/0047/0054
AUTHOR: Pilipenko, V. G.; Shchekina, T. A.; Verkhovtseva, G. N. 32 B
ORG: Stavropol' Plague Institute of the Caucasus and Transcaucasus (Stavropol'skiy protivochumnyy institut Kavkaza i Zavkavkaz'ya)
TITLE: Properties of a dry cutaneous associated vaccine against plague, tularemia, and brucellosis, prepared in a single ampoule
SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 10, 1965, 47-54
TOPIC TAGS: vaccine, immunity, infectious disease, microbiology, brucellosis, tularemia
ABSTRACT: Tests on animals and humans showed that the dry associated trivalent vaccine prepared by the authors in a single ampoule was equivalent to a mixture of dry standard live univalent vaccines or agar subcultures in reaction-producing properties, nature of the vaccinal process, and creation of immunity against plague, tularemia, and brucellosis. As in the univalent vaccines, the associated vaccine contained, after drying, the following quantities of live bacteria: 10-20% plague,
UDC: 615.371 : [576.851.45+576.851.48
Card 1/2

L 14059-66
ACC NR: AP6003600

10-20% tularemia, and 50-60% brucellosis. The trivalent vaccine is particularly suited for large-scale production should the need arise. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 7 tables.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 11Feb65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2

CHERNYSHEV, V.Ye.; SHCHERBINA, I.V., Inzh., dot.

[Mechanization and automation of loading and unloading operations] Mekhanizatsiya i avtomatizatsiya pogruzochno-razgruzochnykh rabot. Moskva, 1963. 59 p. (Mekhanizatsiya i avtomatizatsiya tekhnologicheskikh protsessov; materialy zavodskogo opyta, no.6) (MIRA 17:9)

1. Moscow, Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut nauchnoy i tekhnicheskoy informatsii.

SHCHEKLEIN, A.A., fel'dsher

Use of chlorophos in the control of houseflies. Fel'd. i akush.
28 no.5:45-46 My '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Zaveduyushchiy otdeleniya profilakticheskoy dezinfektsii
Ikryanskoy rayonnoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii
Astrakhanskoy oblasti.
(CHLOROPHOS) (FLIES—EXTERMINATION)

SHCHEKLEYN S. L.

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15

The waste products of city dumps as fertilizer. S. L. Shcheklem. *Khimicheskiye Sotsialist. Zemledeliya* (Moscow) 1935, No. 4, 62-7.—Analyses of a no. of dump materials and their composts are given. I. S. Joffe

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SHCHEKLEYN, S. L.

25053. SHCHEKLEYN, S. L. Smyt'ye Pochvy I Ovrage V Kirovskoy Oblasti. Trudy
Yubileynoy Sessii, Posvyashch. Stoletiyu So Dnya Rozhdeniya Dokuchayeva. M.-L.,
1949, S. 502-09.

SO: Letopis' No. 33, 1949

SHCHEKLEIN, S. L.

Shcheklein, S. L. -- "Erosion of the Soils of the Kirov Oblast and Measures of Combating It." Soil Inst. imeni V. V. Dokuchayev of the Acad Sci USSR, Kirov, 1954 (Dissertation for the Degree of Doctor of Agricultural Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 24, Moscow, Jun 55, pp 91-104

SHCHUKLEIN, S.L., doktor sel'skokhoz.nauk, nauchnyy red.; SHERNIN, A.I., kand.biolog.nauk; KARDAKOVA, Ye.A., red.; SKLYAROVA, Ye.I., tekhn.red.

[Nature in Kirov Province] Priroda Kirovskoi oblasti. Kirov.
Kirovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 251 p.

(MIRA 13:12)

(Kirov Province--Geography)

PILIPENKO, V.G.; MIROSHNICHENKO, M.A.; POLYAKOVA, A.M.; SHCHEKINA, T.A.

Problem of the duration of immunity to plague, tularemia and brucellosis in guinea pigs vaccinated subcutaneously with a mixture of the corresponding three vaccines. Zhur.mikrobiol. epid.i immun. 31 no.2:23-29 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo protivochumnogo instituta Kavkaza i Zakavkaz'ya, Stavropol'.

(PLAGUE immunol.)

(TULAREMIA immunol.)

(BRUCELOSIS immunol.)

BURKIN, M.I.; SHCHEKLIN, G.V.

Operation of a steam belt blancher at the Oboyan' Vegetable Drying
Plant. Kauch. i rez. 17 no.9:10-11 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Kurskiy sovnarkhoz (for Burkin). 2. Oboyanskiy ovoshchesushil'nyy
zavod (for Shcheklin).
(Oboyan'--Vegetables--Drying)

BURKIN, M.I.; SHCHEKLIN, G.V.

Mechanized conveying of potatoes for slicing. Kons. i ov. prom.
14 no.6:21 Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1.Kurskiy sovnarkhoz (for Burkin). 2.Dmitriyevskiy konservno-
ovoshchesushil'nyy zavod (for Shcheklin).
(Canning and preserving--Equipment and supplies)
(Potatoes)

BURKIN, M.I.; SHCHEKLIN, G.V.

Improving the exhaust fans of the KSA-80 four-belt steam dryer.
Kons. i ov. prom. 14 no.7:5 JI '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1.Kurskiy sovnarkhoz (for Burkin). 2.Dmitriyevskiy konservno-
ovoshchesushil'nyy zavod (for Shcheklin).
(Drying apparatus)

BURKIN, M.I.; SHCHEKLIN, G.V.

Apparatus for the continuous sulfuting and cooling. Kons. 1 ov.
prom. 14 no.8:12-13 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1.Kurskiy sovnarkhoz (for Burkin). 2.Dmitriyevskiy konservno-
ovoshchesushil'nyy zavod (for Shcheklin).
(Apple--Preservation)

SHCHEKLIN, G.V.

Operating experience of the Dmitriev Canning and Vegetable
Dehydrating Plant. Kons.i ov.prom. 15 no.9:13-14 S '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Dmitriyevskiy konservo-ovoshchesushil'nyy zavod.
(Dmitriev (Kursk Province)---Canning and preserving)

SHCHEKLIN, G.V.

Machine for washing cucumbers and tomatoes. Kons. i ov.prom. 18 no.4:
12-13 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Korochanskiy konservno-ovoshchesushil'nyy zavod.
(Canning industry—Equipment and supplies)

MISHCHENKO, N.M., inzh.; BERDICHEVSKIY, Ye.Ye., inzh.; TERMINOSYAN, N.S., inzh.; KURILOV, A.I., inzh.; POLYAKOV, M.M., inzh.; DEMIDOVICH, Ye.A., inzh.; PINDYURIN, N.I., inzh.; Prinimali uchastiye: MALINOVSKIY, V.G.; MOLCHANOV, I.V.; MASHISHINA, M.P.; YEMCHENKO, Ye.K.; CHEREDNICHENKO, A.A.; STEPANOV, V.A.; SKACHKOV, L.N. [deceased]; KOSHMAN, A.I.; SHCHEKLIN, V.V.; CHUBATYUK, Ye.G.; KHITOVA, Ye.Ye.; KOROBOVA, G.Z.; HOTMISTROVSKIY, B.M.; VEYSBEYI, A.D.

Increasing the efficiency of section tandem mills by the use of repeaters. Stal' 23 no.3:236-241 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Yenakiyevskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Rolling mills--Equipment and supplies)

SHCHEKLUNOV, V.A., dotsent, kandidat fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk.

One integral equation in Stieltjes integrals. Biul.SAGU no.30:
Biul.SAGU no.30 '48. (MLRA 9:5)
(Integrals)

SPOCHEKOCHEKHIN, V.

Best way to present a photography exhibition. Sov.foto 21 no.9:
32-33 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

(Photography--Exhibitions)

SHCHEKOCHIKHIN, V.

Processing of motion-picture negative reversal films. Sov.foto
22 no.10:36 0 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Motion-picture photography---Developing and developers)

SHCHEKOKHIKHIN, V.S.

"Stereoscopic cinematography". Zhur. nauch. i prikl. fot. i kin. 2
no.1:76-77 Ja-F '57. (MLRA 10:3)

(Photography, Stereoscopic)
(Cinematography)

SHCHEKUCHIKHIN, V.S.

Determining the apparent dimensions of the objects of stereoscopic images.
Zhur.nauch. i prikl. fot. i kin. 8 no.2:110-120 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut (NIKFI).
(Photography, Stereoscopic) (Photogrammetry)

SHCHEKUCHIKHIN, V.S.

Characteristics of the binocular space perception in stereoscopic cinematography. Zhur.nauch. i prikl.fot. i kin. 9 no.4:304-317
Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 17:10)

BOREKOV, G.K.; SPYRKOCHIKHIN, Yu.M.; MAKAROV, A.B.; FILIMONOV, V.M.

Use of infrared absorption spectra in studying the structure
of surface compounds formed during adsorption of ethanol on
 γ -oxide of aluminum. Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no. 4:901-904 Je '64.
(MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut kataliza Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR i Leningradskiy
gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.A.Zhdanova. 2. Chlen-korrespondent
AN SSSR (For Borekov).

SHCHEKUCHENIN, Yu.M.; MAKALOV, A.D.

Nature of the aluminum γ -oxide surface. Kin. i kat. 5 no.3:
568-569 My-Je '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut kataliza Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

YUDKIN, B.I.; KULEV, L.P. [deceased]; SHCHEKUCHIKHIN, Yu.M.

Production of some esters of diphenic acid, their properties
and spectral characteristics. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.12:
134-137 '62. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Novosibirskiy filial nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
polimerizatsionnykh plastmass.

SHCHUKOCHIKHINA, F. I.

AYZENSHTAT, Ya.S.; SHCHUKOCHIKHINA, R.I.

Some results of the application of foreign pollen in limited
pollination of tomatoes. Uch.zap.Len.un. no.165:45-52 '53.
(MLRA 7:7)

1. Laboratoriya genetiki rasteniy kafedry genetiki i selektsii
(zaveduyushchiy kafedroy professor N.V.Turbin)
(Tomatoes) (Fertilization of plants)

PESTINSKAYA, T. V.; SHCHEKOKHIKHINA, R. I.

How to estimate late blight on potato tops. Zashch. rast. ot
vred. i bol. 6 no.6:47-48 Je '61. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut zashchity rasteniy.

(Potato rot)

KOROTKOV, A.P., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; SHCHERBAC, E.I., B.I.

Diagnosis of root rots. Zashch. rast. ot vresh. i bel. g. no.12:
38-40 '64. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut zashchity rasteniy.

SHCHEKOKHIKHINA, R.L.; MOTORKINA, R.K. [deceased]

Rapid determination of palladium after its separation from base metals by the ion exchange method. Zhur.anal.khim. 17 no.5: 604-606 Ag '62. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Institute of Catalysis, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Siberian Department, Novosibirsk.
(Palladium—Analysis) (Ion exchange)

MAKAROV, N.V.; SHCHEKOCHIKHINA, V.O.

Effect of gold thiocyanate on the photographic properties of emulsions. Part 1: Emulsions on gelatins with various sulfite content. Zhur.nauch. i prikl.fot. i kin. 9 no.2:126-127 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut (NIKFI).

BRANDT, N.B ; SHCHEKOCHIKHINA, V.V.

Effect of antimony admixtures on the De Haas-Van Alphen
effect in bismuth. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 41 no.5:1412-1420
N '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Electric conductivity)
(Antimony (Bismuth))

AD Nr. 991-6

17 June

SHCHEKOKHINA, V.V.

MINIATURE RESISTANCE THERMOMETER (USSR)

Voronel', A. V., and V. V. Shchekochikhina. Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 2, 1963, 181-182. S/120/63/000/002/041/041

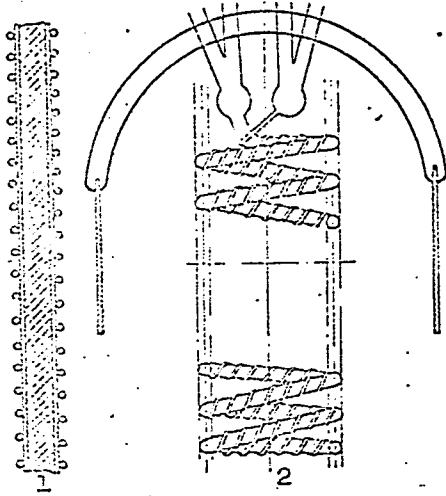
The All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Physicotechnical and Radio Engineering Measurements has developed a frameless platinum resistance thermometer which is greatly reduced in size and in weight. The sensing

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AID. Nr. 991-6 17 June

MINIATURE RESISTANCE THERMOMETER [Cont'd]

S/120/63/000/002/041/041



- 1 - insulated core;
- 2 - sensing element assembly

element [see illustration] is an annealed platinum wire 0.05 mm in diameter wound with 0.1 pitch on a helical platinum core 0.2 to 0.3 mm in diameter. The core is insulated with a thin film. There is no thermal stress, because the core and the winding are made of the same material. The specific heat of the thermometer is a function of the properties of the insulating film. The thermometer is sealed in a copper housing filled with dry helium (50 to 150 mm Hg). A variant designed and tested at the Institute had a core insulated with a БФ-2 glue film polymerized for several hours at 140°C. The thermometer was 12 mm in length and 4 mm in diameter, weighed - 0.5 g.

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AID Nr. 991-6 17 June

MINIATURE RESISTANCE THERMOMETER [Cont'd]

S/120/63/000/002/041/041/

and had a resistance at the triple point of water of $R_0 = 32,830$ ohm. It was periodically cooled by liquid nitrogen at -195°C and heated by water at $+100^\circ\text{C}$ for two months. After one week a stable resistance with an accuracy of $\pm (5-10) \cdot 10^{-4}$ ohms was established, which corresponds to a temperature of 0.003 to 0.005°C . The dimensions of the thermometer could be further reduced and its stability improved by using improved heat-resistant materials for core insulation. The frameless design of the thermometer permits a wide variation in shape. [AS]

Card 3/3

L 28074-66 EWT(m)/ETC(m)-6 RM/WW/JW

ACC NR: AP6014028

SOURCE CODE: UR/0056/66/050/004/0897/0904

AUTHOR: Voronel', A. V.; Gorbunova, V. G.; Chashkin, Yu. R.;
Shchekochikhina, V. V.

58
56
B

ORG: All-Union Institute of Physicotechnical and Radiotechnical Measurements (Vsesoyuznyy institut fiziko-tekhnicheskikh i radio-tekhnicheskikh izmereniy)

TITLE: Specific heat¹ of nitrogen¹¹ near the critical point

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 50, no. 4, 1966, 897-904

TOPIC TAGS: nitrogen, specific heat, critical point, temperature dependence, thermogram

ABSTRACT: In connection with the discussion concerning the analytic form of the specific heat singularity near the critical point (M. E. Fisher, Phys. Rev., 136, A1599, 1964; M. E. Fisher, J. of Mathem. Phys., 5, 944, 1964), certain measurement results of the specific heat of nitrogen near the critical point are presented for an extended temperature range within 0.01C of T_c . The experimental errors are less than 5%. The data obtained indicate a logarithmic

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L 28074-66

ACC NR: AP6014028

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dependence of the specific heat on temperature for $T \rightarrow T_c$ and $T < T_c$; the slopes of curves are the same from the left and right, that is, for $T > T_c$ and $T < T_c$, and the finite change $\Delta C_v = \lim (C_v^+ - C_v^-)$ for $|T - T_c| \rightarrow 0$ remains the same, in agreement with an earlier work M. Ya. Azbel, A. V. Voronel', M. Sh. Giterman, ZhETF, 46, 673, 1963). Since the value of the T_c is important for interpreting the results, its value has been determined with an accuracy of 0.001C by a method similar to the thermographic one. In this connection it has been found that by using the results of a previous paper (Yu. R. Chashkin, V. G. Gorbunova, A. V. Voronel', ZhETF, 49, 433, 1965), the total amount of impurities in the gas can be determined with greater reliability accurate to 0.02%. The authors thank V. Vaks and A. Larkin for discussing certain problems. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 2 formulas, and 1 table. [Based on authors' abstract]

[NT]

SUB CODE: 20 /

SUBM DATE: 03Nov65/

ORIG REF: 009/

OTH REF: 010

Card ² 1/2 CC

GAVRILOV, V.I.; SHCHEKOCHIKHINA, Ye.A.

Three lines of transplanted cells of skin-muscle tissue of the
mouse embryo. Vop. virus. 5 no. 6:705-711 N-D '60.

(MIRA 14:4)

1. Gosudarstvennyy kontrol'nyy institut meditsinskikh biologicheskikh
preparatov imeni L.A. Tarasevicha, Moskva.

(TISSUE CULTURE) (VIRUSES)

GAVRILOV, V.I.; SHCHEKOKHIKHINA, Ye.A.

Titration of virulent and attenuated strains of poliomyelitis virus, type I, II, and III, by the plaque method in cultures of transplanted mouse embryo cells. Vop. virus. 7 no.2:175-182 Mr-Apr '62.

(MIRA 15:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy kontrol'nyy institut meditsinskikh biologicheskikh preparatov imeni L.A.Tarasevicha, Moskva.

(POLIOMYELITIS)

GAVRILOV, V.I.; SHCHEKOCHIKHINA, Ye.A.

Studying the viral sensitivity spectrum of subinoculated skin and muscle tissue cells of mouse embryos. Report No.1: Sensitivity to intestinal viruses. Vop. virus. 7 no.2:245 Mr-Apr, '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy kontrol'nyy institut meditsinskikh biologicheskikh preparatov imeni Tarasevicha, Moskva.

(VIRUSES)

(TISSUE CULTURE)

GAVRILOV, V.I.; SHCHEKOKHIKHINA, Ye.A.

Studying the viral sensitivity spectrum of subinoculated skin and muscle tissue cells of mouse embryos. Report No.2: Sensitivity to the viruses of measles, the smallpox vaccine, influenza NA11, viruses of the herpes group and adenoviruses. Vop. virus. 7 no.2:246-247
Mr-Apr '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy kontrol'nyy institut meditsinskikh biologicheskikh preparatov imeni Tarasevicha, Moskva.
(VIRUSES) (TISSUE CULTURE)

GAVRILOV, V.I.; SHCHEKOCHIKHINA, Ye.A.

Establishment of 2 strains of transplantable cells of the
embryonic origin in the study of viral spectra. Vop. virus
9 no.4:468-474 J1-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut virusologii imeni D.I. Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR i
Kontrol'nyy institut meditsinsk'kh biologicheskikh pre-
paratov imeni L.A. Tarasevicha, Moskva.

BEFBERG, A.Y.; GAVRILOV, V.I.; SEMENKOVICHINA, Ye.A.; LITVIN, B.G.

cytological, cytochemical and karyological characteristics of the
R65 strain and its sensitivity to the Coxsackie virus V6. Vop. virus
9 no. 12: 11-182. 11-Ag '67

1. Institut virusologii imeni D.I. Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR i Kon-
sultnyy institut meditsinskikh biologicheskikh preparatov
imeni L.A. Tarasevich na, Moskva.

GAVRILOV, V.I.; SHCHEKOCHIKHINA, Ye.A.

Negative colonies of the type 1-6 Coxsackie virus in KEM-1 and
NEV transplantable cell cultures. Vop. virus. 9 no.6:714-718
N-D '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut virusologii imeni D.I.Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR, Moskva.

TELEPNEV, D.Ya., inzh., KOBZAR', N.T., inzh.; SHCHEKODIN, A.N., inzh.

New pneumatic concrete placing machine. Ugol'.prom. no.4:72-73
Jl-Ag '62. (MTPA 15:8)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii i
mekhanizatsii shakhtnogo stroitel'stva.
(Concrete construction--Equipment and supplies)
(Pneumatic conveying)

SHCHEKOLDIN, A.G.

Learning the fundamentals of the chemical industry using a
beet-sugar factory as a basis. Politekh.obuch. no.1:30-33
Ja '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Srednyaya shkola No.2 Gul'kevichskogo rayona Krasnodarskogo
kraya.
(Gul'kevichskiy--Chemical engineering--Study and teaching)
(Sugar industry)

SOV/96-58-11-9/21

AUTHOR: Polikovskiy, M.V., Candidate of Technical Science
Shcherbaldin, A.V., Engineer

TITLE: The Choice of Nozzle Apparatus Construction for a
Supersonic Regulating Stage (O vybere konstruktssii
sooplovoogo apparata dlya sverkhzvukovoy
reguliruyushchey stupeni)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1958, Nr 11, pp 56-60 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The efficiency of small high-speed turbines depends,
to a considerable extent, on the efficiency of the
regulating wheel. In 1955, in order to study the
characteristics of regulating stages of high-speed
turbines (6,000 - 12,000 rpm) under practical
conditions, the Kaluga Turbine Works designed and
made an experimental steam turbine type ET-100,
which is illustrated diagrammatically in Fig.1.
A special feature of this turbine is the use of
hydrostatically unloaded plain bearings with water
lubrication. Water at a pressure of 10 atm is
delivered by a special pump; the rotor positioning
arrangements are described. The advantages of water-
lubricated bearings that have been observed in

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SOV/96-58-11-9/21

The Choice of Nozzle Apparatus Construction for a Supersonic
Regulating Stage

practice are described. The loading device used on the turbine is a two-disc hydraulic brake, details of which are given. The procedure for making the various measurements required is described. The tests carried out on the turbine type ET-100 were used to determine the influence of some design features of the nozzle apparatus on the efficiency of a double-row supersonic partial regulating stage. Five variants of stage were tested with the same fixed and moving blades, the principal dimensions of which are given in Fig.2. The mean stage diameter is 550 mm and the nozzle height 12 - 13 mm. The main test conditions are tabulated. Stage 1 is illustrated in Fig.3a. The nozzle segment of this stage is welded and the shrouding is cylindrical. The test results, given in Fig.4, show that the maximum stage efficiency with these nozzles is only 63.5%; the reasons for this are discussed. Stage 2, illustrated

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SOV/96-58-11-9/21

The Choice of Nozzle Apparatus Construction for a Supersonic
Regulating Stage

in Fig.3b, has a nozzle segment with plane inter-blade channels. Test results given in Fig.5 show that the efficiency of this stage is about the same as stage No.1: again the reasons are discussed. Stage No.3. is illustrated in Fig.3c. The nozzle segment of this stage has the same profiles as in the previous stages but the shrouding is specially profiled; the construction will be seen from Fig.6. Test results on stage 3, given in Fig.7, show that it is of comparatively high efficiency, being 2 - 4% more efficient at the important part of the range than the previous stages. Stages 4 and 5 are illustrated in Fig.3d. The nozzle segments of these stages contain drilled channels and differ in other constructional features. The test results for both variants, given in Fig.8, show that both are efficient; the highest stage efficiency, 68.5% was obtained with stage 5. An important advantage of nozzle segments of this construction is the ease of manufacture, so that it is easier to make the channel

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SOV/96-58-11-9/21

The Choice of Nozzle Apparatus Construction for a Supersonic
Regulating Stage

dimensions accurate and their surfaces clean than it is with welded constructions. Tests with blade profiles of the Moscow Power Institute showed that these were more efficient than the profiles previously used: the results are plotted as dotted lines in Fig.9. The results of these investigations were used by the factory in designing a series of low-power turbines. The use of the new experimentally developed regulating stages (types 4 and 5) facilitated improvement of the efficiency of the flow path of these turbines whilst reducing the number of stages and the size and weight of the installation as a whole. There are 9 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Kaluzhskiy turbinnyy zavod (Kaluga Turbine Works)

Card 4/4

88234

S/096/61/000/003/004/012
E194/E155

26.2120

AUTHORS Shchekoldin, A.V., Engineer, and
Kir'yukhin, V.I., Engineer

TITLE Regulating Velocity Stages of Low- and Medium-Output
Turbines

PERIODICAL Teploenergetika, 1961, No. 3, pp. 36-40

TEXT. Modern steam turbines of low and medium output usually have a double-row regulating velocity stage. Accordingly since 1953 the Kaluga Turbine Works, in collaboration with the Moscow Power Institute, have studied the flow paths of velocity regulating stages from subsonic to high supersonic heat-drops on the stage and with steam flow rates of 0.015 to 3.0 m³/sec. As a result of this work the Institute developed a range of blade shapes which were described in an article by Deych and Samoylovich in a book published in 1959. In addition to the Institute's guide vanes for sonic and supersonic rates of flow with cylindrical and meridional profiling, the Kaluga Turbine Works proposed and developed axially symmetrical space-orientated blading for supersonic speeds. The tests that were made formed
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